

THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1861.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

N^o IV, of the
NATIONAL MAGAZINE,

OR,

CABINET OF THE UNITED STATES,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

JOSEPH CARLTON, is elected President of the Branch Bank established in this city.

The Representative Democrats in the city of New-York have obtained a majority in the Common Council of that city.

The Aliens resident in the city of New-York, are about to petition Congress for a repeal of the Alien Law.

The official removals and appointments are singled out by the opposition, as the most vulnerable points of the present administration; but when we consider that they found all the Judges of the United States, (more than 40) about half of which were appointed at the midnight hour of a deposed administration) all the District Attorneys, except one; all the Marshals, and all the Clerks, of one party—we hesitate not to say, that it was the duty of the President to introduce some Republicans into office.

FOREIGN.

The King of Prussia has protested against the installation of Prince Anthony Victor, of Austria, who has been chosen by the Cathedral Chapter of Munster, their Prince Bishop.

The most prominent feature of the news of this week, is the signing of the PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT-BRITAIN:—They were signed in London, on the part of the French Republic, by M. OTTO, and by Lord HAWKESBURY, on the part of the King of Great Britain. By this treaty it is said that Egypt is to be evacuated, and Madeira restored; but Great Britain abandons the Stadtholder, the King of Sardinia, and the French Princes—Malta is to be

again put in the possession of its Ancient Knights—Minorca is to be restored to Spain, and Porto Ferrajo evacuated. In the West-Indies, the British are to retain possession only of Trinidad, and in the East, of the island of Ceylon; whilst Holland, the Netherlands, a large part of Germany, Switzerland, and two thirds of Italy, are to be ceded to France.

We rejoice at this event, but whilst we felicitate our readers in the conclusion of this long murderous war of Despotism against Liberty, we cannot avoid recurring to its original causes. That the late war was for the purpose of destroying Republican principles in France, is universally admitted—none will contend, that it was for the Bourbon family that England made such gigantic exertions—the wanted a despot for France, and she cared not who he was. A knowledge of the human mind might direct her ministers to protract the war, till accident or treason should bow the French nation again under individual sway. If this was their design, they have succeeded, and a tremendous military despotism has been established. We are willing to allow much of talent, and we hope we may add, of virtue, to BUONAPARTE; but, alas! we can little flatter ourselves with the expectation, that his ambition is sufficiently correct, to induce him to surrender to the nation those rights on which he has so arbitrarily trampled. As a citizen, Buonaparte would deserve the blessings of the world—as a Consul, its fears, if not its execrations:—But although in this point of view Great-Britain may be said to have been successful, yet, considering her as a nation, she may already be said to have fallen from her high estate, and her very negotiators must admit

Journal of the French Republic

It if they are confident.—In 1793, Lord Mulgrave declared, and his speech was applauded by the whole ministerial phalanx, that no Peace could be honorable or safe which restored to France the West Indies, sacrificed Savoy, and surrendered Corsica; yet how much more has been given up?—and let it be remembered, that Lord Hawkesbury, the signer of the Treaty, on the part of the King of Great Britain, is the man who was for marching directly for Paris, and thereby blotting France from out the map of Europe.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PROPOSALS

ARE ISSUED

BY NICHOLAS KING,

For Publishing by Subscription,

TWO VIEWS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

One of them to include the President's House and Executive Offices;—the others the Capitol, as they were in the Spring of the year 1801.

TERMS.

The size of the Plates to be 17 inches by 11 inches; and executed in a superior style of Engraving.

The Prints will be delivered to the subscribers at 5 dollars the pair; or 10 dollars the pair in gilt frames. The money to be paid on the delivery of the Prints.

A Volume of

SELECT AND FUGITIVE POETRY.

By the Editor of this Magazine,

M. Millin, keeper of medals and other antiquities in the National Library of Paris, has given a learned and ingenious explanation of a celebrated piece of antiquity which the collection possesses, known by the name of Scipio's Shield. Spon was the first who gave any description of this valuable relique; and he considered the groupe of figures impressed on it as representing the well known story of the continence of Scipio. Winkelmann, however, takes it to be the restoration of Briseis to Achilles, and supports his opinion by very weighty arguments. M. Millan adopts the idea, and follows it up with a very erudite and accurate criticism. The shield itself is of pure silver, weighing forty-two marcs, and twenty-six inches in diameter. It was found in the Rhone, by some fishermen, who broke the edges to see if it were silver. Not aware of its value, they sold it for a trifling sum

to a silversmith at Avignon, named Gregoire, who doubtless consulted some antiquarian upon it, since he did not consign it to his crucible. After taking a draft of it, he sent it to a jeweller at Lyons, who sold it to a Mr. Mey, an eminent amateur of antiques, by whom the broken pieces were so well soldered, that no mark of their juncture could be perceived in front. On M. Mey's death, it came to his successor, a rich merchant; but he experienced many losses in trade, and through the medium of P. de la Chaize, the shield was purchased for the King's Cabinet, where it has long been one of its most valuable treasures.

A correct list of the GENERALS in the service of the British Government, on the 5th July, 1801—extracted from a Letter to a Gentleman in this city.

"We have General Levy, and General Mafs;

And General Misery, with every class. General Peace is now far at a distance, While General Good, meets General Resistance.

With General Poverty, General Vexation, General Roguery, and General Taxation, We've General Grumbling, and General Hawling,

And, General Outcry, in every calling: Our Ministers serve under General Disgrace: Some are left in—some are kick'd out of place.

In England, the General we were put under last,

Was that lank, meagre scare-crow, called GENERAL FAST."

The correctness of the above witty description of the situation of England, may be exemplified by the following facts, adduced by different members of the Parliament of that devoted country:—

In a debate in the House of Lords, in March last, the Earl of Fife said, "Some time before I left the country, a poor man came to me with a paper, which had been left him by a surveyor of taxes: he has about two acres of ground, and a ferry boat; his rent is about forty shillings a year; he has one horse, a dog, and a house with 2 windows, not above 18 inches square; he joins with a neighbour, pretty much in the same situation, for ploughing their small farms—they charge the man six shillings for his horse, four shillings for his dog, and two shillings and six pence for his house; in short, every thing he has but his wife and children is taxed. About the same time Mr. Fox stated the products which Taxation squeezed from the people, at 40, and the poor rates at 10,000,000 per annum, whilst

Alexandria was in the possession of the French the latter end of July, and general Menou had abruptly and indignantly refused to accept the conditions allowed the garrison.

Dr. THOMAS TUDOR TUCKER is appointed Treasurer of the United States; CHARLES D. COX, Commercial Agent at Dunkirk, and WILLIAM PATTERSON, at L'Orient.

The British Government seem to entertain serious fears relative to Ireland, and the Privy Council have issued a Proclamation, requiring the inhabitants of the maritime counties of that kingdom to drive their stock into the interior, upon notice given by the General, commanding the district.

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER, is elected Governor of Maryland.

The State of Maryland has added on to the Representative Democrats in the Senate of the United States, by the election of Mr. WRIGHT.

The present French Government is a rude and imperfect copy of that of the Romans, when, during a crisis, the Supreme Power was given to a Dictator, and the power of other functionaries, as well as of the laws, suspended. The GREAT CONSUL, under another name, is a Dictator; and the two other Consuls are nearly cyphers, as the Roman Consuls were during the reign of the Dictator. If, however the Corsican hero has only had the merit of rude imitation in point of form, he has carried his system far beyond the Romans, by making that disposition permanent which they only permitted during the most imminent danger. Even the Dictators had not so much power as BONAPARTE.

The Roman Dictator could not assign any duration nor term to his Dictatorship; it might last a year or endure only a week, therefore his power was founded merely on the present; but no party would become attached from hopes of prolonged protection, nor obey from fear of protracted persecution

The Dictator's power was unlimited with respect to measures of state; but with regard to himself, or the altering of a law, he had nothing in his power even in the most degenerate times of the Republic.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, at the house of Isaac Pollock, esq. Washington city, Moles Myers, esq. of Georgetown, S. C. to Miss Anna Pollock.

Printers who exchange their Papers for this Magazine, must direct them to RICHARD DINMORE, as the Post-Master refuses to deliver them when directed otherwise.

On the 20th Nov. the second instalment on Shares in the *Washington Printing and Bookselling Company* will become due.

AGENTS for receiving subscriptions to the publications of the Washington Printing and Bookselling Company.

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All the Postmasters in the United States who will attend to the business.

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Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsey,
Gout, Rheumatism; Pleurisy; Chlorosis;
Worms: Dysentery, Bilious Vomitings;
Convulsion and Epileptic Fits: Asthma;
Coughs and Colds, accompanied with
Costiveness; Foul stomach; Scurvey;
Sore Throat; Hypochondria and Hy-
sterial Affections, &c. &c. &c.

They are also highly esteemed for
their virtues when taken in the Spring
season, Summer and autumn, and by
removing an overcharge of bilious re-
dundancies in the stomach and bowels,
and thereby prevent most of those diseases
concurrent with an epidemical season:
Their operation is an easy and effectual
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risk of getting cold or any inconvenience,
therefore extremely proper for travellers
by sea or land—they are good to relieve
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debauch; their use in epidemics of any
kind are too well known to need any
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are peculiarly beneficial, and have been
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of their efficacy may be seen at the place
of sale.—Price 50 cents per box, and
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Agent for the Patentee in Washing-
ton City. JOHN OTT, Druggist,
George-Town.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday, the first day of December
next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Stille's
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The remaining part of said LOT,
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viously disposed of at private sale. For fur-
ther information, inquire of JOHN G.
LADD, Alexandria, or the subscriber,
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AMARIAH FROST.

Nov. 2, 1801.

Richard Dinmore

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Subscribers to his

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Franklin's Head, Washington }
City, Nov. 3, 1801.

Washington City, Oct. 18, 1801.

WHEREAS several annual subscribers
to R. DINMORE'S CIRCULATING LI-
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